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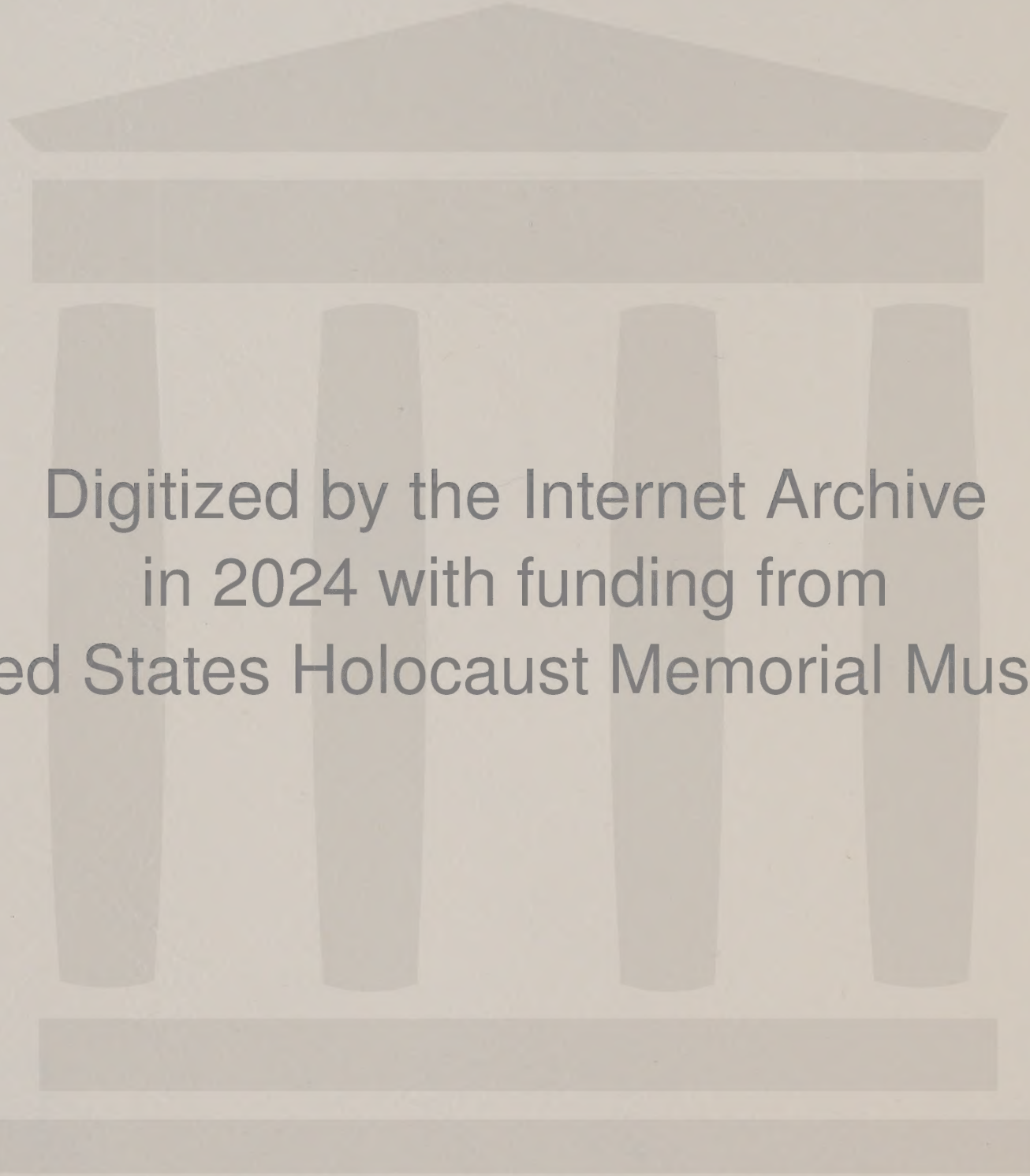


Growing up on three Continents

by

Henry Culman





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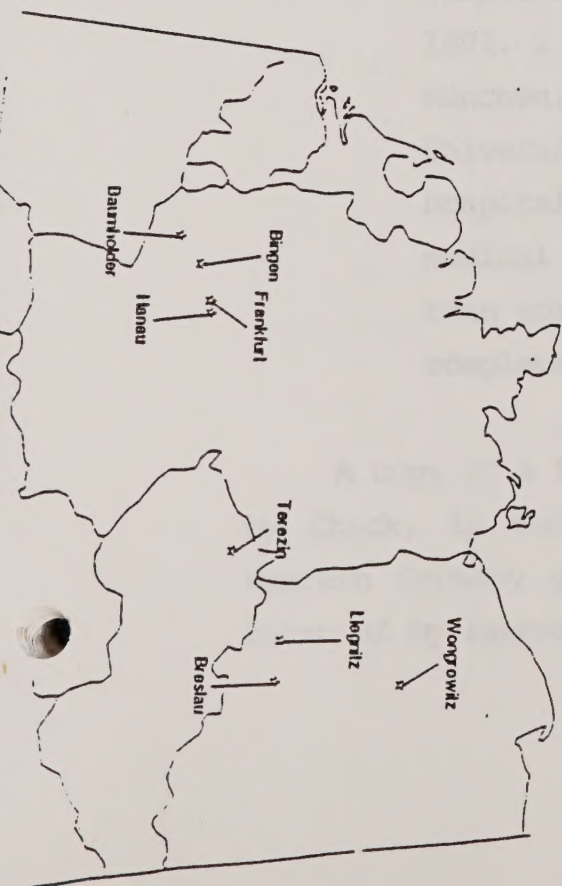
Henry Culman







# Family Tree







## My Earliest Memories

My earliest memories go back to the small town of Liegnitz where I was born Hans Culmann on December 13, 1925. This city of 75,000 inhabitants, now part of Poland, was in lower Silesia, a part of Prussia in Germany. At that time it was considered part of Germany, as it had been for centuries. The last time Silesia was the object of territorial dispute was during the Seven Year War between Maria Theresa of Austria and Frederick the Great of Prussia in the 1700 hundreds. Prussia was victorious and Silesia has been part of Germany ever since.

As a freshman at the University of Villanova my nephew, Chuck was given a tour of the library and a multi-volume catalog was pointed out to him. A claim was made that it contained an entry for virtually any work published up to the date of the catalog. He put this claim to the test and requested and later received my father's doctorate thesis, written in 1910. The last page of this work is titled " Lebenslauf " life history. A translation follows:

I, August Culmann, was born on May 23, 1884, in Baumholder in the Rhine Province, son of the merchant Emil Culmann. I attended the Elementary School in Baumholder and in 1894 went to the High School in Hanau, where I graduated in the spring of 1903. I studied medicine at the Universities of Marburg, München, and Würzburg. I earned my medical degree at the University of Würzburg. My internship was served in the hospitals in Detmolder and Dortmund. I received my final medical license in October of 1909. Since that time I have been working in a hospital in Posen, where this thesis was completed.

A copy of a family tree and location reference chart, put together by Chuck, is enclosed. This shows that my father's family roots in Western Germany go back centuries. The earliest recorded date is the birth of my father's great grandfather in Bingen in 1779.





My father was the third child of a family of five children, four boys and one girl. While studying at the University of Würzburg he joined, as every student at the time did, a fraternity " Die Würzebürger ". As was the custom in those days, beer drinking and saber dueling played an important part in the life of the students. There was hardly a university graduate in all of Germany who did not have scars on his face as a testimony to his courage and participation in these activities. In spite of this, lifelong friendships and loyalties were formed. The alumni, referred to as "Die Alten Herren", maintained a network to advise newly graduated students of career opportunities in their respective locations. One fraternity brother, a Dr. Paul Königsberg, advised my father that in his town of Liegnitz the need for another doctor existed. Heeding this suggestion, my father opened a medical practice in Liegnitz sometime between the date of this thesis in 1910 and 1914 the beginning of World War I.

He rented an apartment on the second floor on the Breslauer Strasse 59. As was the custom at that time, medical offices and living quarters were on the same floor in the same apartment. This location was in a blue collar neighborhood, and most of his patients were insured by labor union's health insurances, "Die Krankenkassen". My father was a liberal and held very strong democratic feelings. This helped him form a strong bond and mutual rapport with his patients. From the very beginning of his career until Hitler and his Nazis forced him out, he maintained one of the largest practices in the region. He made house calls on his motorcycle and extended his practice into the outlying villages and their farming families. His housekeeper was a Mrs. Wabnitz who acted also as receptionist and part time nurse. He also kept a rather large dog.

The outbreak of World War I in 1914 suspended his career as a civilian doctor. He and his two older brothers were drafted into the Imperial Army. The Jews in Germany, at that time, were deeply loyal to their country. They considered it their duty and obligation to follow the call to arms. They did it willingly and without reservations.





Two of his brothers were injured during the war. The oldest, Karl, sustained an injury which left one of his arms permanently disabled. The younger, Gustav, suffered a lung injury and while recuperating in an army hospital fell in love with his nurse and later married her. At the end of the war in in 1918 my father was discharged with the rank of an Oberarzt ( First Lieutenant). He reopened his practice in Liegnitz as General Practitioner and Obstetrician at the same address with the same Mrs. Wabnitz. I never met this woman, but she was always referred to as " Die Alte Wabnitz" ( The Old Wabnitz ).

Even though economic conditions were bad in the post war years and uncontrollable inflation rampant, my father's practice and his standing in the community grew steadily. He was one of the best liked and respected members in his town. His friendship with Dr. Paul Königsberg and his wife Lydia grew stronger and more affectionate as the years went by. So it was not surprising that they played a part in introducing my father to my mother, Betty Lewy.

The connection was easily made, as Lydia Königsberg's cousin, George Janower, had married my mother's older sister, Trude. They and the rest of my mother's family lived in Breslau, a much larger city not more than 50 miles away.

My mother's parents, Isidor and Rosa Lewy, were born in the province of Posen, part of Germany prior to World War I. They met in Breslau and got married there. My grandfather was a sewing contractor, but later worked for his son-in-law, George Janower, in his men's clothing factory. The oldest sister, Hanne, married to David Liebermann, a leather wholesaler, was also living in the town of Breslau. Only the youngest, a brother named George, was living in Dresden.

Lydia Königsberg arranged for my parents to meet, and the rest is history. They became engaged in October and married on December 14, 1924.

The one thing always told about the courtship of my parents is the

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It also highlights the need for regular audits and the importance of transparency in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to prevent fraud and ensure the accuracy of financial data. It outlines the key components of a robust internal control system, including segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular monitoring and evaluation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by organizations in managing their financial resources effectively. It discusses the importance of budgeting, forecasting, and financial analysis in making informed decisions and optimizing resource allocation.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the role of technology in modern accounting and finance. It highlights the benefits of using accounting software, data analytics, and automation to streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve the efficiency of financial reporting.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in financial management. It emphasizes the need for integrity, honesty, and transparency in all financial transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring compliance with ethical standards and regulations.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for organizations to improve their financial management practices. It stresses the importance of continuous learning, adaptation, and collaboration between different departments to achieve financial success.



remark my father made to his bride, when he invited her on a motor bicycle ride with him.

Miss Lewy, I will notice right away  
if you are afraid to ride with me.  
How so, she asked? Because then you  
will squeeze your legs very hard against  
mine.

Most risque at the time, but no harm done.

As they established a home at the same Breslauer Strasse address, a number of changes were made. The motor bicycle was sold, and a car was bought. This was quite an event. Privately owned cars were quite a rarity in the 1920's. The dog was given away. The adjoining apartment on the same floor was rented and a major renovation took place. Walls were broken through and two separate entrances and doors were established. One door led to the waiting room and then to three examination rooms. One of them had an X-Ray machine and laboratory equipment. A hallway led to the bedrooms and bath. The other door led to the vestibule and dining and living room, kitchen, and maid's room.

There was also a parting of the ways with Mrs. Wabnitz. This was partly due to having two ladies in the same house, and partly Mrs. Wablitz's overindulgence with my father's wine cellar. My father loved his apple wine, which was grown and produced in his native Rhine province. He had his brother, Karl, ship him cases and sometimes small kegs on a regular basis. My mother became pregnant with me, and as the story goes, friends advised my father of the danger of Mrs. Wablitz confusing the baby formula with the apple wine.

My father played the violin, but he did not continue his lessons. His whole family was very much musically inclined. His sister, Lenchen, played the piano, and his brother, Emanuel, the cello. However, my mother was tone deaf, and music was not part of her life.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

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I was born in a Catholic Hospital " Das Grauen Schwestern Heim" the Gray Sister's Home. My father had obstetric privileges there. It created a little controversy over the fact that my father had a large obstetric practice delivering babies in the homes, and some asked, "why would his wife give birth to his son in a hospital?" But this was soon forgotten. My grandfather, a very observant Jew, had a problem with his daughter and grandson lying in bed under the various Catholic artifacts hanging on the walls. But having a third grandson overcame any reservations he might have had.

During my infancy my parents continued to travel widely to many other parts of Germany. During their absence, I was boarded in the Seugligsheim. This was an infant hospital that also took in orphans and abandoned babies. This institution was run by a woman, a Doctor Kaufmann. This was somewhat unusual for that time, not only were female doctors very rare, but hardly any were heads of hospitals. She was always lovingly referred to as Tante ( Aunt ) Doctor. The head nurse was known as Tante ( Aunt ) Gisela. While staying there as an infant, I was taught to hold the bottle with my feet and nurse myself. This feat is documented by photographs, attesting to my early athletic abilities and talents.

Dr. Kaufmann was a single Jewish woman, who adopted an orphaned Gentile baby boy as her son. She afforded him the best education, sending him to a military academy for his academic degree. In the late 1930's the Nazis forced this young man, by the name of Willy, to denounce his mother because she was Jewish. Upon learning of this decree, Dr. Kaufmann became so despondent that she committed suicide.

My early Childhood was a happy one. I played with all the children in the neighborhood as an equal. We visited the craftsmen in their stores and in their repair shops and addressed most of them as uncles and aunts. The woman who came in once a week to do the laundry was called Tante Schmidt. Her husband, a welder for the local transit company was addressed as Onkel (Uncle) Schmidt. They were part of our extended family and I spent many Sunday afternoons and holidays with

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The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the different types of data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and explains how this information is used to identify trends and patterns. The document also discusses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis, such as ensuring the reliability and validity of the data.

The third part of the document focuses on the development of effective communication strategies. It discusses the importance of clear and concise communication and provides guidelines for how to present information in a way that is easy to understand. The document also outlines the different types of communication channels, such as written reports, presentations, and public forums.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing evaluation and improvement. It emphasizes that the process of data collection and analysis is not a one-time event, but rather a continuous cycle that requires regular review and refinement. The document also outlines the different methods used to evaluate the effectiveness of the process and provides guidelines for how to make improvements based on the results.



them in their home and fruit garden. My father's aide, Elly Lahfelt, was even closer to us. I was selected to be her flower boy on her wedding day. I rode to church in a horse drawn carriage with the bride and, upon entering the church, sprinkled flowers ahead of the bride.

Periodically, I went with my mother on a one hour train ride to Breslau, in order to visit her family, and for her to do some shopping. Arriving at the station, I insisted on sitting with the coach-man in the horse drawn cab and holding the reins. Our first stop was the men's clothing factory, owned by uncle George Janower. This is where my grandfather worked. The next stop was the leather and shoe repair supply firm owned by the Liebermanns. Both my Aunt Hanne and Uncle David worked there. Next we visited some fine stores to shop for hats and dresses. Breslau, being a much larger city, had a lot more to offer fashion wise than Liegnitz. This was rather important because my parents led an active social life. In the afternoon we met with the rest of the family, my grandmother, Aunt Trude Janower, my cousins, Franz (Frank) Liebermann and Kurt Janower. Both of my cousins were four years older than I and in many ways were like older brothers.

Somewhere along the line, when I was close to four years old, my parents made me aware that an addition to the family was on the way. They told me that the new baby could bring me any toy I wanted from heaven. I opted for a trumpet and decals. When my grandmother and I visited my mother in the hospital, I was not in the least bit surprised to find these gifts in the crib, along with my new brother, Ernst. My grandmother came to stay with us for a few days to help us out. I still remember walking with her to the same Catholic hospital where I was born. She continually asked others for directions, annoying me greatly, because I knew exactly where it was. But she felt a four year old could not possibly know the way. After all, it was a twenty minute walk.

Ernst's early attempts to speak sounded like the chirping of a chick, and Elly Lahfelt, my father's assisitant, nicknamed him Cheepeerly. This name stuck with him for many years.





At the age of four I was enrolled in a nursery school, Kindergarden. This was privately owned and run by a Miss Schroeder. It was a fifteen minute walk from home, which, after a few try-outs, I managed by myself. The school day lasted three hours and I was always home by noon. At that time the main meal of the day was served. In the afternoon I either went with my mother visiting friends, or I went with my father on house calls, always the highlight of the day. He had a special seat for me on his bicycle, and we rode on it to the garage to pick up his car. What I remember most fondly is going in the countryside visiting the nearby farmers and their families. One of my favorite T V programs now is " All Creatures Big and Small" which reminds me of those times.

In 1932, at the age of six, I was enrolled in the Pubic School system. The elementary education was in an all boys' school. At that time I did not feel any different from anyone else. I knew we were Jewish ,while others were Catholics or Protestants. At one point the teacher asked every student to name his favorite dish. My answer was roast pork with dumplings, a local favorite. It puzzled me when the teacher asked me: " Do you eat pork ?" Later my parents had to explain to me the Jewish dietary laws which forbid the consumption of pork and why some adhere and others not. One other difference in school was the fact that I was excused from attending Protestant religious lessons. Sometimes these lessons took place in the middle of the school day and I spent this time playing in the school yard with an other student. He did not participate in the religious lesson either, but for a different reason. His father, also a doctor, and his family believed in the Old Teutonic Gods. I believe this cult was called Wotanites.

My parents felt that it would be better for me not to start religious school and regular school at the same time. Therefore, my religious instructions started in my second year of regular school. Once or twice a week I walked to the religious school building next to our temple to receive religious instruction. They were given in the afternoon after regular school hours. The classes were co-ed with not

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The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data. It describes the various statistical techniques used to analyze the data, such as regression analysis and correlation analysis, and explains how these results are used to draw conclusions. The document also discusses the importance of considering the limitations of the data and the potential for bias.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It emphasizes the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the system remains effective and efficient. The document also discusses the need for continued research and development to improve the system and to address any emerging challenges.

more than 10 to 12 students per class, reflecting the rather small Jewish community. In my regular school there were only two Jewish boys out of an approximately 450 student body.

The first racial incident occurred in my third school year in 1935. During classes the principal came in, and without any explanation, transferred me to the other third grade class, which had a very unpopular lady teacher. All the friends that I had in school were in the first class and I knew no one in the other class. It turned out, that during a question and answer period, where students posed problems to their class mates, I, a Jew, had asked the boy of the Teutonic faith a question. His father, a doctor, learned of this and objected that a Jew was allowed to question a Gentile.

This shows how widely the Nazi doctrine had been accepted and practiced by almost everyone including educated and so called cultured people. This episode ended normal life for me. It took many, many years, in many countries and many changes before I would and could enjoy, what one would consider, a normal life again.





## Germany 1918-1934

In order to understand the political climate and conditions of post World War I Germany, a short listing of events is helpful.

After the defeat of Germany in World War I, the allies imposed heavy financial reparations on her. They forced her to give up colonial holdings in Africa and Asia, cede the Rhineland in the West, and give up territory to create a Corridor to the sea and Danzig in the East to Poland. Still, the idea that Germany did not lose the war militarily was kept alive. She had defeated Russia and not allowed any foreign troops on her soil. The blame for her defeat was attributed to the naval blockade, and the Communist starting the revolution. The Kaiser fled to Holland, and the Weimar Republic was formed. The new constitution was very progressive, democratic, and liberal. However, the rampant inflation, unemployment, civil unrest and general dissatisfaction doomed it to failure.

In 1921 Hitler formed his party, abbreviated as the Nazis. His first attempt to take over a government in 1923, "The Beer Hall Putsch" in Munich, Bavaria failed. He was not yet well known, his party was not accepted and was too weak at that time. He was sentenced to a nine month prison term in an old castle. It was here that he wrote his book "Mein Kampf" translated as "My Struggle or My Fight". The Jews boycotted the purchase of his book, as they did not want to support him. Yet, had they read it and come to understand his hatred of the Jews, and his determination to eliminate the Jewish existence in Germany, they might have come to the conclusion to emigrate earlier.

After a narrow victory at the polls in 1933, the then almost senile President Hindenburg, appointed Hitler as Chancellor. Within a month, The Reichstag Building was set on fire by the Nazis. Hitler blamed this act on the Communists. This was used by him as an excuse to outlaw all other political parties, destroy the labor unions, and any other opposing organizations. This was the beginning of the dictatorial





and brutal government of Hitler and his thugs. The industrialists who had helped Hitler to gain power were not able to exercise the control they had expected and hoped for. After President Hindenburg's death in 1934, Hitler became the only leader and absolute dictator in Germany. Breaking treaties and promises, he built up the armed forces in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. He forced all military personnel not only to pledge allegiance to Germany, but to him personally. The officer Corps and their troops was the only force left that could have opposed Hitler. Many had hoped that they would intervene at some time, but they felt the oath to Hitler could not be broken. Some had served the Fatherland honorably and faithfully for generations, and yet they they participated knowingly and willingly in the most inhuman, brutal, and bestial conduct the world had ever experienced. Only much later, after they knew that World War II was lost, did they try to take action.



## My Teen Years

In 1935 the Nuremberg laws were enacted. The purpose was to destroy the life and existence of German Jewry. At that time it was done in a legislative way. The death factories were not built yet and were not used until the early 1940's. The Nuremberg laws barred Jews from every position in the government, universities, and schools. They forbade the entry of Jewish children to Gymnasia High Schools and barred them from entering universities. Many positions in commerce and industry were closed to them. Another infamous law called " Rassen Schande " contamination and spoilage of the races was enforced. This made the marriage and sexual relationship between a Gentile and a Jew a criminal offense. This was part of their pure Gentile race theory, scientifically never proven.

The immediate effect was that young people found no jobs or educational opportunities open to them anymore. They were thus forced to emigrate. This was much easier to do at that time, rather than later on, because emigration quotas to countries like America, Palestine, and England were not yet filled. Many of the young Jewish men who had Gentile girl friends felt very threatened by this racial law and decided to leave Germany.

One of them was my uncle George Janower's brother, Ludwig. The two brothers had become very wealthy. They operated a men's clothing factory together, and were able to acquire a good many rental properties during the inflation for a low price. Part of that money was deposited in Swiss accounts. So when the time came for Ludwig to leave Germany the brothers split their joint assets, Ludwig left for Switzerland and took possession of the money deposited there. His brother, Uncle George, was given all the asset's in Germany, mostly rental properties. As the situation in Europe deteriorated, Ludwig and his money moved to Israel, at that time called Palestine. He invested his funds in real estate. These properties later became part of the





harbor and waterfront of the port of Haifa. Ludwig died in Haifa, where he had amassed a great deal of wealth. The Nuremberg law made him and many others leave Germany very early on, and thus saved them from the fate that befell those left behind.

One of the clauses of the new anti-Semitic laws stated that any Jew who served in World War I and was an officer was not effected by these decrees. As my father qualified on both of these counts, he was lured into a sense of false security. He felt that if a government of Germany made a promise, it could be believed and relied upon and would not be broken. He and many others, including heads of various nations and governments, learned later and much too late, that promises and words of honor meant nothing to Hitler and his government.

In 1935 and 1936 my father still had one of the largest medical practices in Liegnitz. But he knew that there was no future for his sons in Germany. He was going to send them overseas as soon as they would be old enough to take care of themselves. He and his wife would live out their days in Germany. He was 53 years old at that time.

Around the same time, my brother Ernst, attending the same private Kindergarten I had, was forced to leave this institution. Parents did not want their children associating with a Jew. He was the only Jew in a class of 20 children.

We still tried to lead as normal a life as possible under the circumstances and even went on a vacation to Switzerland. To keep us company my cousin Frank was taken along. While there I climbed out of a window and broke my arm badly. It is still somewhat crooked to-day.

As I entered the fourth grade, my parents were forced to make some serious decisions concerning my future education. In Germany at that time the basic education was free. It consisted of 8 years in the Volksschule, Elementary School. After the first 4 years one was eligible to enter one of the institutions of higher learning, which required the payment of tuition. These schools, Gymnasias, were divided

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis and interpretation. It explains how the collected data is processed and analyzed to identify trends, patterns, and insights that can inform decision-making.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting. It emphasizes that the results of the analysis must be effectively communicated to the relevant stakeholders in a clear and concise manner.

5. The fifth part of the document outlines the various challenges and limitations associated with data analysis. It discusses factors such as data quality, availability, and the complexity of the data itself, which can all impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in data analysis. It emphasizes that the collection, analysis, and use of data must be done in a way that respects the privacy and rights of individuals.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation. It explains that the data analysis process is not a one-time event, but rather an ongoing process that requires regular review and updates.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and teamwork. It emphasizes that data analysis is a complex task that requires the input and expertise of multiple individuals, and that effective communication and collaboration are essential for success.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of documentation and record-keeping. It explains that all data, analysis, and findings must be properly documented and stored in a secure and accessible manner.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and improvement. It emphasizes that the data analysis process is an ongoing process that requires regular review and updates, and that the organization must be committed to continuous learning and improvement.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability. It emphasizes that the organization must be open and transparent about its data analysis processes and findings, and that it must be held accountable for the results of its analysis.



into three groups. The first group was the humanistic school for students aspiring to a medical or legal career. Latin and Greek were emphasized here. The Real Gymnasium stressing French was designed to train future engineers, architects, and technicians. The Middle School helped prepare future business leaders and offered English as their main foreign Language. The only High School that I as a Jew was allowed to enter in 1936 was the Middle School. That is where I learned my first words of English.

1936 was also the year when the Olympics were held in Germany. These games were attended by all the nations of the world. Many of the teams had Jewish members. The fact that all these nations attended, without any of these governments thinking of boycotting these events, helped Hitler get the feeling that he and his regime had been accepted. This strengthened his grip, and he became convinced that nothing and no one would stand in his way.

By that time a Jewish Real Gymnasium was established in near-by Breslau, my mother's home town, where most of her family lived. I was enrolled in this school to get a better education and I started to live with the Janowers, my mother's sister and her husband. Their son Kurt, four years older than I, had left for England to study at Cambridge. I occupied his room from Sunday to Friday and took a one hour train ride home every weekend. It was not easy for an eleven year old boy to be away from home, especially with my uncle George, who was not always easy to get along with. As mentioned earlier French was the language first taught in the Real Gymnasium. As my first foreign language was English taught at the school in Liegnitz, I had to take remedial lessons with a tutor. He was the son of the owner of the store where my mother bought her hats. I found it very hard to catch up to the standard of the class. They continued advancing further and I could never catch up to the rest.

In the afternoons I enjoyed swimming, gymnastics, and field and track with a Jewish Athletic Group called R. J. F. Loosely translated it means: National Association of Jewish War Veterans. We competed in

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The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of the findings from the research. It outlines the steps involved in developing and implementing a plan of action, including the need for clear communication and coordination among all stakeholders. The document also discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating the progress of the implementation to ensure that the desired outcomes are achieved.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It emphasizes the need for continued research and monitoring to ensure that the system remains effective and efficient. The document also includes a list of references and a glossary of terms used throughout the document.

athletic meets with the Hakoah, a Zionist sports group. My cousin Frank and I belonged to the same organization, and we went to many of these events together. He and I became very close during that time. Many an afternoon he helped me with my homework, so that I would be finished earlier, and we would then go to the athletic field together.

During 1937 the anti Semitic pressures grew stronger and stronger. They were exerted on an economic and on a social level. Jewish businesses were boycotted. Patrons entering the stores were photographed and later threatened with reprisals as well as stigmatized as "Jew lovers". Jewish owners of real estate, factories, and other commercial enterprises were forced to sell them. Many were bought by former employees at confiscatory prices, not anywhere near the real value of the businesses or the properties.

On the cultural and social level, attendance at theatres, concerts, movies, restaurants, barber shops, swimming pools, beaches, and other recreational facilities was not permitted. Each of these establishments displayed big signs with the Jewish Star and the logo "Jews not wanted here". On the outskirts of villages and towns signs appeared boasting: " Free of Jews and Jews not wanted."

The feeling of panic and despair began to grow amongst our family and friends. More and more Jews began to realize that emigration was the only answer. Jewish leadership was not helpful in dealing with this dilemma. They failed to come to grips with the seriousness of the situation. Of course, no one could imagine what the future would hold. The death camps were not put into operation till the early part of 1940. However, it became more difficult all the time to obtain entry visas to outside countries. Immigration quotas were filled rapidly, and long waits for the necessary papers became the norm. In desperation, many parents sent their children on youth transports to other countries such as Palestine, England, Holland, and Belgium. Many of those sent to the Low-Countries were later captured by the Germans and exterminated in the death camps.



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801. It is a very important document, as it is the first time that the President has addressed the Congress since the establishment of the new government.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1801. It is a very important document, as it is the first time that the Secretary of the Treasury has reported to the Congress since the establishment of the new government.

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4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1801. It is a very important document, as it is the first time that the Secretary of the War has reported to the Congress since the establishment of the new government.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1801. It is a very important document, as it is the first time that the Secretary of the Interior has reported to the Congress since the establishment of the new government.

In the fall of 1937 licenses of Jewish doctors to practice general medicine were withdrawn. They were allowed to treat Jewish patients only, despite the fact that, only two years earlier, war veterans and officers of World War I, like my father, were promised that they would be able to continue practicing. It was also around that time that my father suffered a heart attack. He and my brother, Ernst, were making house calls, riding on bicycles, when the attack happened. Whether the lifting of the license to practice occurred before or after the attack I cannot be sure of anymore. However, my father always suffered from a shortness of breath caused by a thyroid condition. The part of the country he was born in had an element in the water which caused the formation of goiters. My grandfather used a full beard to hide this condition, and my aunt Lenchen suffered from it also. My father's condition was aggravated by the fact that the growth not only grew on the outside, but also inside his chest, restricting the flow of his blood in the arteries to his heart. This condition continued to get worse and eventually caused his death at the rather early age of 64. Even with his medical background, he never considered having an operation to take care of this problem. He remembered a judge in his home town who was never able to recover his mental faculties after such a procedure. My father repeatedly cautioned us to have it taken care of promptly should anyone in our family be diagnosed with this problem. It is interesting to note that my daughter, Alice, had to be operated for an enlarged thyroid in 1994.

After my father recovered from his heart attack and unable to have a full practice anymore, my parents moved from the large apartment on Breslauer Strasse to a smaller one on Louisen Strasse. It was located on the first floor of the Jewish Old Age Home. Our neighbors on that same floor were the Brauns, with whom we became very friendly and with whom we eventually emigrated to Shanghai.

My father's heart attack not only took a toll physically but also mentally. His whole world, everything he believed in, everything he worked for had collapsed. The country he, and generations before him, had loved and fought for rejected, hated and despised him. His

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lifelong friends and colleagues shunned and ignored him. There was one notable exception. A Mr. Braunert, a former labor leader, stood by him, and continued to see him and visit him whenever possible. He was there to greet him and welcome him home, once my father was released from jail in November 1938. After the war he put an ad in a Shanghai newspaper trying to find the whereabouts of his friend.

The prospect of having to leave his homeland with hardly any financial resources was frightening to my father. The confiscatory transfer taxes and other fines would leave him and his family with very meager financial resources in strange countries. He would not be able to practice medicine, unless he would return to medical school, and then took the necessary boards in in a foreign language. All this had a terrifying impact on him. We had applied for a visa to the United States, where relatives of the Janowers, the Bermans in Cincinnati, Ohio, had furnished us with a necessary affidavit. We were also put on a waiting list for a permit to emigrate to Palestine. Around that time my father started to refer to his sons as Das Kapital, his assets that he would emigrate with and who would support the family in foreign lands. We were all of 8 and 12 years old in 1937.

The general population in Germany at that time was in a state of euphoria. The atmosphere could be compared with a small college town whose school had an unbeaten football team. By breaking the restrictions imposed by the treaty of Versailles and rearming Germany on an unheard of scale, an era of great prosperity began. Not only the conventional army was rebuilt, but new military outfits were formed. The new military had an air-force, paratrooper units, panzer divisions, a surface navy as well as a submarine fleet. Germany now had the strongest military capability in Europe. In addition the Auto-Bahn, super highways were constructed, crisscrossing and connecting all corners of Germany. This construction and the build up of the armed forces made the factories run full time, and unemployment disappear. In addition many para military organizations were formed: Youth-groups for girls and boys, labor battalions, S.A., S.S., and air raid wardens. Everyone had a uniform, and everybody had some one to order around. The

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the observed phenomena. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the data, which shows a clear trend towards higher values in the second half of the study period. The results are then compared with previous research, highlighting the similarities and differences. Finally, the paper concludes with a summary of the findings and some suggestions for future research.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodological aspects of the study. It describes the data collection process, the statistical models used, and the software packages employed for the analysis. The authors also discuss the limitations of the study and the potential sources of error. This section is crucial for understanding the reliability and validity of the results presented in the paper.

The third part of the paper presents the results of the analysis in a clear and concise manner. It includes several tables and figures that illustrate the data and the findings. The authors provide a detailed interpretation of the results, explaining the statistical significance of the findings and their implications for the field of study. This section is the core of the paper and provides the most valuable information to the reader.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the practical implications of the findings. It explores how the results can be applied in real-world settings and what actions should be taken based on the findings. The authors also discuss the policy implications of the study and the role of stakeholders in implementing the recommendations. This section is important for understanding the relevance of the research to the field and the potential for impact.

The fifth part of the paper provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the main points of the study and highlights the most important results. The authors also provide some final thoughts on the study and its contribution to the field. This section is the final part of the paper and provides a clear and concise summary of the entire work.

The paper is well-structured and easy to read, with a clear flow of ideas and a logical progression of the argument. The authors have done a great job of presenting the data and the findings in a way that is both informative and engaging. The paper is a valuable contribution to the field and provides a wealth of information for researchers and practitioners alike.

love of the German people for uniforms, goosestepping parades, large rallies with mystical Teutonic overtones was fully exploited. An organization called "Kraft durch Freude" very loosely translated, "Joy through hard Work", allowed workers to enjoy wonderful cruises and vacations for nominal fees. Skillful propaganda stressed the fact that the German Golden Age had arrived. Germany had annexed Austria and later Czechoslovakia in two stages and had become the largest and mightiest nation in Europe. Never before had she occupied that much of Europe and never before was life so good for most of the people. Any dissent by democratic, labor, church, or communist leaders was brutally dealt with. But the Nazis continually reminded the people that all misfortunes past, present, and future were the fault of the Jews, who would be made to pay for it.

With all these problems and harassments life still had to go on. In the early part of 1938, during a conference with our cantor, the date of my Bar Mitzvah was determined. It was to be on the Shabbat of the Chanukah Festival in December. The cantor prepared the boys for the ritual and services to be led by the thirteen year old on that day. Instructions in Jewish laws and customs were also provided. As I was home on weekends only, my lessons began on Sunday as early as February 1938.

The harassment of Jews in Germany continued and was further increased by the so called "Juni Action" ( June action ). In the early morning hours in June of 1938, any Jew who had a criminal conviction in the past, was arrested. My uncle George Janower, with whom I lived, had an income tax case ruled against him some time ago. He, therefore, fell into the category of having had a criminal record. I recall hearing voices in the very early morning hours, but not knowing what it was. Later I was told that these were the men of the Gestapo who came to arrest my uncle. The dreaded organization stood for: Geheime Staats Polizei, Secret State Police. My grandmother, who lived with the Liebermanns came, to stay with her daughter, my aunt Trude, and I went to live with the Liebermanns. A few days after my uncle's arrest, my aunt Trude was summoned to appear at the Gestapo Headquarters. As soon





as she arrived, she was given a box and was told, that these ashes were the remains of her husband. She was informed by the Nazis, that my uncle after he was taken into custody was sent to a concentration camp, where he ended his life by running into the electrical charged fence.

Within a few weeks I moved back to the Janower apartment where my grandmother continued to stay. Aunt Trude tried to liquidate all her real-estate holdings and kept hoping for permission to emigrate to England to join her son Kurt, who was studying at Cambridge. He was an ardent Zionist and was looking forward to joining his Uncle Ludwig in what was then Palestine. In order to be prepared for a new life there, he enrolled in an electrician apprenticeship program.

The same panic made the Liebermanns take Frank out of the gymnasium. He was six months away from graduating and earning his Abitur. This was somewhat equal to a high-school diploma, but was much more recognized and harder to attain. The compulsory schooling was 8 years of tuition free grade school. But one had to have a 12 year education with 8 years in paid tuition for higher institutions of learnings. This was necessary to be able to enter college and take advantage of better business opportunities. Much to Frank's chagrin and disappointment he was enrolled in a locksmith and mechanical training course with the hope that this training would help him in foreign countries.

At the end of October 1938, all the Jews who had moved to Germany from Poland and still had Polish citizenship were rounded up. That included their children who were born in Germany. Being born in Germany did not make them German citizens. They maintained their parents' Polish nationality. They were forced to leave all their belongings behind, pushed into cattle railroad cars, moved to the Polish border and forced back into Poland.

One of the expelled was a family by the name of Greenspan who had a son living in Paris. When he heard of his parents plight and





suffering he sought revenge. He killed a minor German Embassy official in Paris by the name of von Rath.

This was the excuse for the Nazi German Government to initiate what became known as Kristall Nacht (Crystal Night) on November 9, 1938. All the Synagogues were set on fire. All remaining Jewish owned stores, and commercial enterprises were broken into, ransacked, set on fire, and destroyed. The broken display windows coined the phrase Crystal Night. Most adult Jewish males were rounded up, taken to jails and then sent to concentration camps.

My father was arrested in the early morning hours. However, his officer rating during World War I saved him from being sent to a concentration camp. He was released within a few days, while the others were shipped to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. My father would not have been able to survive this ordeal. The prisoners were forced to run from the railroad station to the camp entrance. My father, always being short of breath and recuperating from a recent heart attack, would have collapsed and died during this forced run. On his return home he found his loyal and true friend Paul Braunert there to greet him.

The Liebermanns and Aunt Trude were able to escape capture by fleeing to Dresden. My mother's brother, uncle George, was engaged to Ilse, who put them up in her apartment. Her first husband had died a few years earlier and her household was registered as not having any male residents. Thus, the Liebermanns and Aunt Trude but mainly Uncle Dago and Frank escaped the Gestapo net.

By promising to leave Germany as soon as possible, the imprisoned Jews were gradually released. But it had become harder and harder to find a place or country that would accept immigrants.

In the meantime, the date of my Bar Mitvвах had come closer. The Synagogues which housed the Torahs - the holy scripture- were burnt to the ground, and we had to find a torah somewhere. We finally located



one in Breslau. It was very difficult to persuade the owner to part with it, even for one day. He finally agreed to loan it to us after we promised to observe all the laws and rituals. One was never to be without a head covering while carrying it. I received many dirty looks on the train ride from Breslau to Liegnitz for keeping my cap on in the confined quarters. The ceremony was held in the common room in the Old Age Home one floor above us. Most of the male participants, including the Rabbi, had freshly shaven heads attesting to their recent release from the concentration camps.

Once the immediate fear of being arrested had subsided, the Liebermanns and aunt Trude Janower returned to Breslau and moved back into their apartments. Since the Jewish school that I attended in Breslau had been forcefully closed, I moved back to my parents in Liegnitz.



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the role of the federal government in the development of the country. He argues that the federal government has played a crucial role in the growth of the United States, and that it is essential for the future of the country.

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## Emigration

Early in 1939 the hope to be able to emigrate to Israel or the United States grew dimmer and dimmer. Many of the foreign consulate employees became wealthy by selling or accepting bribes for issuing visitor visas to some very exotic countries plus a few to Central or South America. The situation was so grave, that these limited visas were snapped up eagerly, with the hope that once in the country, they would be permitted to stay permanently. The Liebermanns and Lewys, my aunts and uncles, availed themselves of this opportunity, and thus emigrated to Panama on one of these visitor visas.

During a get together with our neighbors the Brauns and their friends, the Ritters and Walter Salinger, my parents decided to join them in an attempt to flee Germany to the only open possibility, Shanghai, China. They obtained an entry visa from the Chinese Consulate and booked passage with a Dutch Steamship Line. The departure date was set for June 2, 1939 from Genoa, Italy on the Christian Huygens. This ship would take us to Batavia, then in the Dutch Indies. We would disembark there, stay about a week and then continue our voyage on the Tshichalenka to Shanghai.

My parents would have preferred first class accommodations, but did not want to separate themselves from the group, who opted for second class. The group was thus formed and consisted of:

Mr. & Mrs. George Braun. Their three children between the ages of 14 and 19 years had already emigrated to Holland and England.

Mr. & Mrs. George Ritter. Their two sons aged 14 and 17 were part of a youth transport that had taken them to Israel. The younger son was a boyhood friend of mine. In later years he came to visit us in Baltimore, and my son Barry and I met with him when we were in Israel.

Mr. Walter Salinger. He had been married to a gentile woman and had a son with her. The Nazis forced her to divorce her Jewish husband,



and the son to denounce his father.

During the last few months in Liegnitz a very limited school program was conducted by the cantor for the few remaining Jewish Children. In, addition I took private lessons in English from a retired teacher.

The emigration preparations continued. Many household and personal items had to be sold and some given away. Other items like camera and medical instruments were brought with the hope, that they could be readily converted into cash in China. The money transfer from German currency into either English pounds or U. S. dollars was governed by laws covering the emigration of Jews and penalized them heavily. By the time we left only 10 percent of the money we had was allowed to be transferred. The Nazi thus made sure, that the Jewish emigrants were almost without financial resources when they arrived on foreign shores.

Our personal belongings were packed into what was referred to as a lift. It was basically a square wooden container. The packing was done under the supervision of a Gestapo official. My parents made arrangements to have this lift shipped a month after departure, the idea being that this would give us a chance to settle before our belongings arrived. It also catered to the possibility that we might be able to stay in one of the countries we stopped in on our way to Shanghai, rather than having to continue on to China.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the data collection process, from identifying the sources of data to the actual collection and storage of the data. It also discusses the various analytical techniques used to interpret the data and draw meaningful conclusions.

3. The third part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the results of the data analysis. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the key findings of the study. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner, making it easy for the reader to understand the implications of the data.

Before relating what I remember about our departure and voyage from Germany, I want to give a brief summary of the fate and destination of our families.

On my father's side:

His oldest brother, Karl, stayed in Germany and perished.

His sister, Helene Stern, her husband, Adolf, followed his oldest son to Canada.

His younger brother, Gustav, his wife Trude, his youngest child, Hilde, died in the Holocaust. His oldest son, Emil, went to England, and his older daughter, Hanne, emigrated to Israel.

His youngest brother, Emanuel, had converted to Protestantism and married a Gentile, Thilde. He became ill during the war and was nursed by his wife at home. but he was arrested toward the end of the war and died in jail.

On my mother's side:

Her mother had entered an Old Age Home and was deported to the ghetto of Theresienstadt where she perished.

Her oldest sister, Hanne Liebermann, her husband David, her son, Frank, went to Panama and later joined the rest of the family in Baltimore.

Her older sister, Trude Janower, followed her son, Kurt, first to England and then to Israel.

Her brother, George, with his wife Ilse, and her son, emigrated with the Liebermanns to Panama and around 1940 moved to Baltimore. George's first wife and their daughter died in the Holocaust.



On May 21, 1939 we left Liegnitz by train and went to Darmstadt. Here we stayed with Uncle Emanuel and Aunt Thilde. They lived in an apartment in a house with her parents. Her father had a hard time hiding his anti semitic feelings during our stay. The next day we boarded a train and crossed the border into Italy at night, arriving in Genoa in the morning. There we were greeted by Aunt Trude, who was on her way to Italy. The next morning we boarded the Dutch Liner "The Christian Huygens". and set sail on June 2, 1939. She was a passenger liner with good food, good accommodations, and all the amenities. As soon as sailing started, still being in the harbor, my brother, Ernst, took sick. It took a little while to diagnose his discomfort as seasickness, even though we could still see the shoreline. However, he got over it quickly and by the time we reached China, he was an "Old Salt".

Most of the passengers were Dutch Nationals who were going to or returning to their military stations, government posts, businesses, and homes in the Dutch Indies.

In Holland the inter-marriages between Jews and Gentiles were quite common, and a good many of our fellow travelers had mixed marriages. One of those ladies commented about our plight in a very patronizing way to my father. This caused my father to warn her, that it was quite conceivable that the same fate that made us flee Europe, might yet befall her and her families. Little did he know at the time how true his words would become. Holland was later occupied by Germany and the Dutch Indies by Japan, afflicting persecution, death, and imprisonment to the Dutch and especially to the Jews.

Many of the German refugees were on the way to Shanghai, but a few were on their way to Australia as their final destination.

Going to dinner the first evening my brother, Ernst, was prevented from joining us. He was not yet 10 years old and not permitted in the main dining-room. He had to take his meals separately with the younger



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders. The document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is both comprehensive and up-to-date. It also mentions the role of technology in streamlining these processes and reducing the risk of errors.

The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of new financial systems. It describes the challenges faced during the transition and the steps taken to ensure a smooth rollout. The document highlights the importance of training staff and providing adequate support during this period. It also discusses the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the new systems to ensure they are meeting the company's needs and providing the expected benefits.

The third part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's current financial position. It includes a summary of the key financial metrics and a comparison with the previous period. The document also discusses the company's budget for the upcoming year and the strategies being implemented to achieve the financial goals. It mentions the importance of maintaining a strong cash flow and managing the company's debt effectively.

The fourth part of the document discusses the company's future prospects and the potential for growth. It mentions the various opportunities available in the market and the company's plans to capitalize on them. The document also discusses the importance of innovation and research and development in driving the company's growth. It mentions the various initiatives being undertaken to foster a culture of innovation and to attract and retain top talent.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the importance of continued monitoring and evaluation of the company's financial performance and the need to adapt to changing market conditions. The document also mentions the importance of maintaining strong relationships with stakeholders and providing transparent and timely information. It concludes by expressing confidence in the company's ability to achieve its financial goals and to continue to grow and prosper.

children. Neither he nor my parents were very happy with this arrangement.

While sailing the next day we were all called on deck to observe the marvelous sight going through the Straits of Messina. This waterway separates Italy from Sicily. A few days later we reached our first harbor in Port Said. We stayed there a full day, but were not allowed to leave the ship. The English authorities in Egypt were afraid that once we left the ship we would not return but would try to flee to Israel, Palestine at that time. This was especially hard on the Ritters, whose two sons had emigrated to Israel. Being so near and yet not being able to see them was heartbreaking for them.

Our voyage continued through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, the Arabic Sea, and the Indian Ocean. Even though the food and the accommodations were excellent, nobody enjoyed the voyage. The worry and concern as what to expect once we reached China was too great.

The first time we got off the ship was when we landed in Colombo on the island of Ceylon. Touching solid ground felt strange. We had been on board for quite some time and acquired sea legs, and it felt as if we were walking on bubbles. In this port and every other one in which we stopped, we inquired from the Jewish committees who met us, whether there was any possibility to remain in the country, rather than going to China. In each and every case the red tape and formalities made it impossible to remain. My father being a physician could certainly have been of value to these countries in Asia. They all had severe medical problems and shortages and should have availed themselves of my father's expertise.

We continued our journey and reached Batavia in the Dutch-Indies, now Jakarta in Indonesia. There we disembarked to continue our voyage on a different ship a few days later.

In Batavia, our friends and all other passengers to Shanghai had been put up in a small hotel by the Jewish committee. However, since my



father was a physician, we were taken in by the highest ranking medical military officer. He was Jewish and he, his wife, and family made us feel very welcome in their home. They also boarded a young German-Jewish medical student. This young man had been prevented from finishing his studies in Germany, because the anti Semitic laws would not let him graduate. This Dutch family informally adopted him, treated him like a son, and provided the means for him to finish his medical studies at the local university.

Within a few days we boarded our next ship, also a Dutch liner, called the "Tschischalenka". This boat was on her maiden voyage. As we entered each port, we were greeted by local authorities and had some activities on board. There were no young children on board and to everyone's relief, Ernst was permitted to take his meals with us in the main dining room.

The first port of call was Manila in the Philippines. There to greet us was our former Rabbi and another family from our small town. All efforts to get permission to remain in the Philippines were unsuccessful. We continued our journey to Hong Kong. There we called on my mother's cousin, who had emigrated to this Crown colony with his wife and in-laws. This goes to show, that by the year 1939, the German-Jewish population had fled to the four corners of the earth. After stopping at Amoy, now called Xianen, we landed in Shanghai on July 10, 1939.





## Shanghai, China

Greeting us was a committee of the American Joint Relief organization. The members had arrived in Shanghai earlier. We were one of the last boatloads of emigrants to arrive at this Asiatic port. Here the refugee population would eventually grow to 20,000. By the time we arrived things were somewhat organized, and they were able to handle this flood. They offered us transports to one of the camps which had been established to house the new arrivals. They were in the Japanese occupied part of Shanghai called Hongkew. They also cautioned us to be sure to remove our hats when passing a Japanese sentry, otherwise he would knock it off. I remember my father saying "What a greeting! We jumped from the frying pan into the fire."

Also there to meet us were the sister-in-law and brother-in-law of Mrs. Ritter, one of our group from Liegnitz. They advised against going to Hongkew right away, but to stay in a hotel in the city for a few days.

The area surrounding the city was occupied by Japanese troops. Japan had been in a state of war with China for a number of years and had occupied most of China. All the ports, major cities, and strategic points were in Japanese hands. However, Shanghai had extraterritorial rights, wrested from China during the Boxer revolution many years ago. The city had an International Settlement and a French Concession. One part of the International Settlement was Hongkew. A few years back heavy fighting had taken place between Japanese and Chinese troops in that part of town. Buildings were destroyed and the whole area was very much war torn and remained under Japanese military jurisdiction. The camps, "Heime", were in that part of town, and many of the refugees settled there.

Following the advice of Mrs. Ritter's relatives the Liegnitzer group moved into a hotel on Bubbling Well Road in the center of the International Settlement. This made it just a little easier to get



acclimated and to absorb the tremendous culture shock. We had come from a highly technical developed country, possibly the most developed country in the world at that time to conditions that were almost unbelievable. Once one got away from the high-rise district, the Bund near the harbor, the homes of the European government employees, shops of the International merchants and traders, conditions were appalling. Most Chinese homes had no sanitary facilities. Human waste was collected in pails and taken away in open carts pulled by coolies. This was then used in fields as fertilizer. People relieved themselves openly in the streets. Shanghai is at the Wangpoo river and had many boat people. The whole family and pets made their homes on these small boats. They lived without any facilities using the river as their toilet, its water for cooking and washing. Everything was transported and hauled by human power, the coolies. They drew rickshaws, carried the heaviest of burdens, with the help of bamboo sticks on their shoulders, moved belongings, and built roads and structures. All this was done without the help of tractors or any other mechanical devices. Automatic equipment was expensive and life was cheap. Every morning bodies of unwanted babies were left in the streets. Beggars had children on their leashes and were hitting them, so that their cries would induce greater alms. Water, fruits, and vegetable had to be cooked before eating. Shoes had to be worn at all times, because touching the floor would cause certain skin diseases.

The first few days my parents, with me as an interpreter, went through the city trying to orient themselves. They found conditions in the camps very deplorable. Most of the buildings were former schools or other public buildings where sleeping cots were placed in the large common rooms which hardly allowed for any privacy. A communal kitchen provided food. All this was financed by the American Joint Relief committee. Even though many families started out living in these camps, most of them moved into small private quarters after a while. However, some stayed in these camps all through their years in Shanghai. With time their conditions improved somewhat granting them more privacy in small individual rooms. The Hongkew area remained the central part of refugee life in Shanghai.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including the use of statistical software and the importance of sample size and representativeness.

3. The third part of the document describes the various types of data that can be collected, including primary and secondary data, and the importance of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the various methods used to analyze data, including the use of statistical software and the importance of interpreting the results correctly.

5. The fifth part of the document describes the various types of data that can be collected, including primary and secondary data, and the importance of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the various methods used to analyze data, including the use of statistical software and the importance of interpreting the results correctly.

7. The seventh part of the document describes the various types of data that can be collected, including primary and secondary data, and the importance of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the various methods used to analyze data, including the use of statistical software and the importance of interpreting the results correctly.

9. The ninth part of the document describes the various types of data that can be collected, including primary and secondary data, and the importance of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the various methods used to analyze data, including the use of statistical software and the importance of interpreting the results correctly.

11. The eleventh part of the document describes the various types of data that can be collected, including primary and secondary data, and the importance of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data.

While my parents and I traveled through the city Ernst stayed in the hotel. He had a game, similar to the one owned by my granddaughter called "Troubles", which he played with the Chinese hotel employees and their guests. The Chinese love to gamble, but in the week we stayed in this hotel, were never able to beat him. All of nine years old, he became quite a celebrity this way.

Within a few days, the Liegnitzer group decided to join a leasing agreement with two other parties for a eight room house in the French Concession on the Rue Ratard. My parents rented the two rooms on the first floor. They slept in one and my brother and I in the other. The other rental partners had one room per family as they had no children. The kitchen was shared by all. We bought camping cots for temporary use because our furniture had not arrived yet.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The third part of the paper concludes the study and provides some suggestions for future research.

The study was conducted using a qualitative research design. The data was collected through interviews with participants. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables studied. The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research. The study also provides some suggestions for future research.

## My School Years

In the French Concession in addition to a wealthy Western population, a large Russian community resided. They were referred to as the White Russians. They had fought the Red Russian Communist regime after World War I and lost. Most of them had emigrated to Shanghai from Manchuria. Some of them were very impoverished. To see a doorman at a restaurant in full Russian Tsarist medaled officer uniform was quite a sight. Not only did they hold on to their dreams of Imperial Russia, but also to their deep seated anti-Semitism. This Russian community also had a large Jewish congregation. They with the so called Arabic Jewish contingent and the newly arrived European refugees formed the Jewish community in Shanghai. The Arabic Jews had come from Mid-Eastern countries and India one or two generations ago and had become very wealthy as merchants and traders. Some of them were knighted by English monarchs. Very little if any social contact ever existed between these groups. It was a pecking order with Arabians first, next the Russians, and then the European refugees. Some fraternization in the Jewish Boy Scout troupe and in the Jewish Militia Organization took place.

A few day after settling in the Rue Ratard, my father took two letters of recommendation, given to him by the doctor in Batavia to two doctors practicing in Shanghai. Both Dr. Danziger and Dr. Süßman had graduated from medical school in Germany in the early 30s. Unable to establish practice due to the anti-Semitic laws, they emigrated to Shanghai. Dr. Danziger specialized in tropical diseases, and Dr. Süßman was a surgeon. They both were well respected and had flourishing practices. Dr. Danziger was also fluent in Chinese. This was somewhat rare, because English was all that one needed. Both doctors became mentors to my father and were of help and assistance to us all through our stay in Shanghai.

Next my father rented space in a medical office in the center of town, but had to give it up after two weeks, because no patient came to see him. He was not known in the community at large, and the bulk of





the refugees availed themselves of the free medical services in the camps. This was the first of many ill fated attempts to make a living. Next, my mother and the Brauns of the Liegnitzer group started to serve lunch in our house. At times we had as many as 15 guests for the noon meal. But very little money was made. Mr. Braun then started the production of American Indian costumes. He cut the material and my mother sewed the garments. But the market and demand for these toy garments was small, and this forced the closing of this enterprise.

In the meantime, the war had broken out in Europe. We learned that our belongings had left Germany as instructed, but the German vessel was detained in the Dutch Indies and would not reach Shanghai. With a great deal of effort and expenditure, arrangements were made to unload our container from this vessel, put it on a neutral merchant ship, and get it to us. All this ate into our meager financial resources, which forced us to sell some of the furniture and belongings as soon as they arrived.

At this time we tried to find a tuition free school for my brother and me. In Hongkew a free school was available, but this would have meant moving into this war torn part of town, which my parents resisted and postponed as long as possible. We tried unsuccessfully to get admission to the American School, the French School, and other institutions. On all those trips and on many other occasions I was always acting as the interpreter and major negotiator. After all, I was all of 13 years old. Finally, we were admitted to the Shanghai Jewish School in the International Settlement. This school was subsidized by members of the very wealthy Arabic Jewish business community. The school population reflected the make up of the Jewish community evenly, divided between the Russian and Arabic students with a sprinkling of European refugees. The curriculum was patterned after the English school system. Grades were given solely based on the results of the tests given at the end of the semester. The final graduating exam was the so called "Cambridge". The test papers were sealed and sent to Cambridge in England. They were graded there, diplomas issued, and returned to the school in Shanghai.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author points out that the United States has a long and complex history, and that it is important to understand the events and people that have shaped the country. The author also discusses the role of the government in the development of the country, and the importance of the Constitution.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the country. It is argued that the government has played a major role in the development of the country, and that it is important to understand the role of the government in the development of the country. The author also discusses the importance of the Constitution, and the role of the courts in the development of the country.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the courts in the development of the country. It is argued that the courts have played a major role in the development of the country, and that it is important to understand the role of the courts in the development of the country. The author also discusses the importance of the Constitution, and the role of the government in the development of the country.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the country. It is argued that the government has played a major role in the development of the country, and that it is important to understand the role of the government in the development of the country. The author also discusses the importance of the Constitution, and the role of the courts in the development of the country.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of the courts in the development of the country. It is argued that the courts have played a major role in the development of the country, and that it is important to understand the role of the courts in the development of the country. The author also discusses the importance of the Constitution, and the role of the government in the development of the country.

I was enrolled in the fifth grade and my brother in the second. This was the fourth time that I was put into a class, where the subject matter as well as level of competence was very much different from mine. Even though I had studied some English, I was far from fluent in speech and writing. It took me a few months to be able to follow all the instructions to a satisfactory degree. In addition, the class was in the second year of algebra. I had been taught geometry on that level and had no background in algebra. I never was able to catch up to the class in this subject and, to this day, algebra is a mystery to me. English history was also a problem for me, and I was way behind the class. They taught it in a very dry way. Mostly which king followed which, and who was the victor or vanquished in the various battles. English literature, with the emphasis on Shakespeare, was very hard to comprehend and impossible for me to master. Even so, I managed somehow and was even promoted at the end of the term. This seemed to have satisfied my parents who left me completely on my own as I was adult enough to cope with things. After all, I was 14 years old, and they had so many other worries. The next term I did somewhat better. Starting with new subjects and with new teachers, I felt I was on more even terms with my class mates. By that time my English had improved but English literature, English history, and dictation proved very troublesome to me.

One of my friends in class at that time was a Werner Blumenthal. Many years later he became known as Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury in President Carter's cabinet. My brother and I joined the Jewish Boy Scout troop that was connected to the school.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures for recording and reporting data. It details the steps involved in data collection, analysis, and the frequency of reporting to the relevant stakeholders.

3. The third part addresses the challenges associated with data management and provides strategies to overcome them. It highlights the need for robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access.

4. The fourth part discusses the role of technology in enhancing data management processes. It explores various software solutions and tools that can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis.

5. The fifth part focuses on the importance of training and development for staff involved in data management. It stresses that ongoing education is necessary to keep skills up-to-date with the latest technological advancements.

6. The sixth part provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations from the study. It reiterates the importance of a systematic approach to data management for achieving organizational goals.

7. The final part of the document includes a list of references and a list of appendices. The references cite the sources used in the research, while the appendices provide additional information and data related to the study.

## Going to Work

After I had completed two years of school in the Seymour Road School, my father felt that I should learn a trade, so that I could generate some income for the family. While in school I had received no counseling, nor did my parents consult with my teachers as to my progress or lack thereof. In many of the subjects I had not been able to catch up to the rest of the class. I was over 15 years old at that time and I welcomed and looked forward to a change.

Many of the other families felt that a complete education was the most important thing for their children. However, my father, being unable to make a living, with his academic background, concluded that learning a trade at an early age would benefit me and our family the most. Dr. Danziger agreed with this assessment and, through his connections, a Swiss machine shop owner by the name of Allensbach was contacted on my behalf.

A few years earlier, Mr. Allensbach was sent to Shanghai by his employer, a knitting loom manufacturer. He was to supervise the installation of these looms which had been sold to Chinese mill owners. These manufacturers persuaded Allensbach to remain in Shanghai and advanced him the money to build and then operate his own factory. He would then manufacture these looms for them using, the Swiss manufacturing quality standards. With the outbreak of Sino-Japanese war, inflation became rampant and the Shanghai dollar lost a great deal of its value. This enabled Allensbach to repay his debts very quickly with an almost worthless currency.

Dr. Danziger drove my father and me to this factory which was at the end of Honkew, part of Shanghai at the very limits of the city. A four year apprenticeship was agreed upon. I was to start work there in June after the end of the school term.

The factory had a seven day, ten hour a day work week. A



concession was made allowing me to have Sundays off. The commute was a one hour bicycle ride each way. Arriving for work the very first day I found the gates closed, and I waited a full hour before they opened. As it turned out, even though the whole community was on daylight saving time, Allensbach refused to go along with it and never reset his clocks. All the workers were Chinese. The only other European was a refugee, about six years older than I, who was in charge of the tool crib.

My first assignment was to clean newly poured iron parts, which had been produced in the foundry department of the factory. Hot melted iron had been poured into sand molds, that had been painted with graphite. Once the newly formed iron parts cooled off, they had to be cleaned with wire brushes. With the other Chinese apprentices, I sat on foot high wooden blocks and brushed these parts clean. Within minutes the sand and graphite had dirtied me from top to bottom. The Chinese had never seen a European being put to such a menial task. All their frustrations and resentments of long mistreatment by colonial powers were vented on me. From the very first day to the last, I was always and only referred to as "The Foreign Swine". At first I did not know what they were saying, but after a while I picked up enough Chinese to communicate with them and also understood what they were calling me.

After working for a few days, I was not able to get out of bed one morning. Every bone and muscle in my body was hurting. My father could not diagnose the problem, but one of neighbors did. She had experienced the very same symptoms after a strenuous athletic meet. She knew that my body was just overstressed from a ten hour work and a two hour bicycle ride back and forth. After a day of rest, I went back to work.

With this kind of work schedule, any kind of social life was impossible. In the evenings I ate and went to bed, and on Sundays I rested as much as I could to steel myself for next week's ordeal. I was not able to meet or make friends with youths of my age.

At work I was in an impossible position. On the one hand I was one





of the lowest ranking new apprentices and yet Allensbach expected more from me. He wanted me to check up on the Chinese workers and report to him whether they loafed on the job or stole from him. This was more than I could really handle. It did nothing to form any basis of mutual understanding with the Chinese, nor did Allensbach treat me with any more respect than any new apprentice. In discussing the situation at home, I got very little practical help. My father related how he handled situations in hospitals with senior doctors, nurses, and administrators. But this proved of no value to me. At work I was neither fish nor fowl. With all these problems the compensation was almost nil. It never kept up with the the raging inflation. At one time, a week's pay was just enough to buy a loaf bread.

Gradually, in addition to the ongoing cleaning of the cast iron, I learned other skills of the trade. The next step was to learn how to use a high speed grinding wheel to smooth the iron cast parts. Safety glasses did not exist, and numerous times I had to have my eyes operated on to remove iron splinters embedded in my cornea. Later on I learned how to operate drilling machines, lathes, and electric saws. In addition, hand filing, hand sawing, and screw tapping were tasks performed daily.

Early in 1941 the other members of the Liegnitzer group decided to move to cheaper housing in the refugee center of Hongkew. However, my parents still resisted the move and rented an apartment on Kinear Rd. All this added an other 20 minutes to my daily commute.

One day early in December of 1941 while bicycling to work, I met many more Japanese soldiers than usual. I also noticed a great deal more activity and excitement in the streets. But I kept on pedaling, making sure not to be late for work. On reaching the plant, I learned that the American Japanese war had broken out. The Japanese navy sunk British and American gun boats in the harbor, and the Japanese Army had occupied the International Settlement and French Concession.

Next to our factory was an American owned electric motor

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manufacturing plant. It could have been General Electric. The iron housings they used were cast in our foundry. Before the Japanese troops had a chance to seize this factory, Allénsbach mobilized his work force and had them remove to his plant as much as possible of the portable inventory. Mostly copper bars, wires, and tools were removed before the Japanese troops arrived. A short time later, a Japanese officer with some soldiers arrived and put a stop to this transfer. The Japanese were hesitant to deal harshly with a Swiss national who claimed the items removed were rightly his. I am not sure whether the Japanese or the deteriorating business climate forced Allénsbach to lay off his regular workers. but he continued to run his factory with apprentices only, I being one of them.

Sometime in 1942, my parent's financial situation forced them to move to cheaper quarters in Hongkew. We moved with the help of coolies who pulled open carts heaped with our belongings through the streets to our new residence. The big advantage to me was, that the new location cut my commuting time in half.

Even for a Swiss National like Allénsbach, conditions had changed drastically, and he became more foul tempered than before. During one of his rages, he lost it completely. He started to hit me and banged my head against some machinery. This latest incident was the last straw. I left this factory never to return.

My next job was in a bicycle repair shop owned by an acquaintance of my parents. Even though it was much closer to home, the job required a seven day work week. My father said, he was sure that I would not mind. I worked there for a few weeks, but then was able to find employment in an instrument manufacturing plant, owned by a Korean, located in the Japanese part of Hongkew.

Conditions were much improved in this new job. We had a reasonable work day with Sundays off. This enabled me to join a sports team, and I became a fairly good handball player. This game uses the same field as soccer with somewhat similar rules, but the ball can only be touched



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The third part of the paper concludes the study and provides some final thoughts on the research.

The study was conducted using a qualitative research design. The data was collected through interviews with participants who were selected through purposive sampling. The data was then analyzed using thematic analysis to identify the main themes and sub-themes.

The results of the study show that there are several key factors that influence the outcomes of the study. These factors include the quality of the data, the reliability of the participants, and the effectiveness of the research design.

The study has several limitations, including the small sample size and the potential for bias. However, the study provides valuable insights into the research and highlights the need for further research in this area.

The study concludes that the research is a valuable contribution to the field and provides a foundation for future research. It also highlights the importance of the study and the need for further research in this area.

with the hands. The compensation in the new job was fair. This check and all the others my brother and I earned were always turned over to my parents. This arrangement lasted till we both got married.

The factory had a specialty department, headed by a refugee coming from a border town between Germany and Poland. His name was Lorenz, and he claimed different nationalities as times dictated. Working with me in his department were two other refugees roughly my age. We not only worked together, but became friends. A number of relatives of the Korean owner and a few Japanese technicians were in supervisory positions. We were able to form a relationship with them, and made some social contacts. We also played soccer with them at times. This helped us to pick up some Japanese phrases and expressions alleviating some of the fear when passing Japanese sentries. The Japanese morning greeting is " Ohio gozaimous". When this is said quickly, with the usual slurring of vowels while using a common phrase and spoken in a guttural voice, it comes out as: "Gezzs". Soon we were greeting some of the soldiers by "Geezing" to each other. We also availed ourselves of some of the free inoculations against tropical diseases provided by the Japanese military medical personnel. They administered these shots at bridges and other strategic spots in the area. Within a few months, we moved with the manufacturing division into larger facilities. This was a former piano factory located in the outskirts of the city.

When we moved to Honkew, Ernst had to change schools. He entered the Kadoorie school named after an Arabic Jew, Sir Elly Kadoorie. Sir Elly had built the school and underwrote the running of it. The faculty were members of the refugee community, and they maintained a high scholastic standard. Around the same time Ernst celebrated his Bar-Mitzvah. We had a nice ceremony considering all the circumstances.

We all had emigrated as German citizens with German passports, which had a big J imprinted in it. In the early 1940's Hitler defranchised us, and we became known as Stateless Refugees. Under pressure from Germany, the Japanese issued a proclamation forcing all stateless refugees to move into a designated area . They thus created a



ghetto, even though Chinese continued to live within these borders. Special passes were required to cross the borders of the ghetto. The crossing lines were patrolled by a group called Pao Chia. This consisted of conscripted refugees serving a few hours a week under police supervision. Administration of all refugee affairs, the running of the ghetto, and the issuing of passes were in Japanese military hands. The officer in charge of this department was a man named Ghoya, who liked to call himself " King of the Jews".

This proclamation forced us to move again. The limited number of apartments available in this area and the inflated rent due to the greater demand made us move with many others to an abandoned University building called " Sacra". We moved with coolies again pulling open carts, this time a shorter distance with a lot less to move. So much of our belongings had been sold in order to supply food for our table. Each family had a room for themselves, while singles were housed in large dormitories , sleeping on cots with up to 50 persons in large halls. With more and more of our resources shrinking and little money coming in, we started to receive our meals from the communal kitchens located in the camps. We also joined our Chinese neighbors in buying boiled water from stores, whose sole business was to get big vats of water to a boil, and then sell it in buckets. This was the only way water could be used for drinking and cooking.

After graduating from school in 1944, Ernst joined our work force. Like everyone else, we always had to apply for the renewal of our passports to be able to cross the borders of the ghetto.

The Chinese in our factory were unable to distinguish between our given names of Hans and Ernst. The Orientals have a hard time in pronouncing and recognizing the R sound. To them, therefore, we were Big Hans and Little Hans. The plant was not heated, and even though the winters were not very severe, we suffered from frostbites on our fingers and toes. Poor nutrition and poor blood circulation made us very susceptible to this condition.



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study. It describes the data collection process and the statistical analysis performed. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It presents the findings of the research and compares them with previous studies. The fourth part of the paper discusses the conclusions of the study. It summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The participants were recruited from a local university. The study was approved by the ethics committee of the university. The data was collected using a series of questionnaires and interviews. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software. The results of the study are presented in the following tables. The first table shows the mean scores for each group. The second table shows the standard deviations for each group. The third table shows the correlation coefficients between the variables. The fourth table shows the regression coefficients for each variable. The fifth table shows the results of the chi-square test. The sixth table shows the results of the t-test. The seventh table shows the results of the ANOVA test. The eighth table shows the results of the post-hoc test. The ninth table shows the results of the discriminant function analysis. The tenth table shows the results of the canonical discriminant function analysis.

The results of the study indicate that there is a significant difference between the two groups. The first group scored significantly higher than the second group. The difference was statistically significant at the 0.05 level. The results also indicate that there is a significant correlation between the variables. The correlation coefficient was 0.75, which is a strong positive correlation. The regression analysis showed that the independent variable was a significant predictor of the dependent variable. The regression coefficient was 0.85, which is a strong positive relationship. The chi-square test showed that there is a significant association between the variables. The chi-square value was 12.34, which is significant at the 0.05 level. The t-test showed that there is a significant difference between the two groups. The t-value was 2.34, which is significant at the 0.05 level. The ANOVA test showed that there is a significant difference between the three groups. The F-value was 4.56, which is significant at the 0.05 level. The post-hoc test showed that the first group scored significantly higher than the second group. The discriminant function analysis showed that the first group was correctly classified. The canonical discriminant function analysis showed that the first group was correctly classified.

The study has several limitations. First, the sample size was small. Second, the study was conducted in a laboratory setting. Third, the study was limited to a specific population. Fourth, the study did not include a control group. Fifth, the study did not include a long-term follow-up. Sixth, the study did not include a comparison with other studies. Seventh, the study did not include a discussion of the implications of the findings. Eighth, the study did not include a conclusion. Ninth, the study did not include a reference list. Tenth, the study did not include a title page. Eleventh, the study did not include a table of contents. Twelfth, the study did not include a list of figures. Thirteenth, the study did not include a list of tables. Fourteenth, the study did not include a list of abbreviations. Fifteenth, the study did not include a list of symbols. Sixteenth, the study did not include a list of equations. Seventeenth, the study did not include a list of formulas. Eighteenth, the study did not include a list of definitions. Nineteenth, the study did not include a list of terms. Twentieth, the study did not include a list of concepts. Twenty-first, the study did not include a list of theories. Twenty-second, the study did not include a list of models. Twenty-third, the study did not include a list of frameworks. Twenty-fourth, the study did not include a list of methods. Twenty-fifth, the study did not include a list of techniques. Twenty-sixth, the study did not include a list of procedures. Twenty-seventh, the study did not include a list of protocols. Twenty-eighth, the study did not include a list of standards. Twenty-ninth, the study did not include a list of guidelines. Thirtieth, the study did not include a list of best practices.

Starting in 1945 bombing raids by American planes on Japanese military installations and the airport intensified. Before the air raid alarm even sounded, we could tell that bombers were coming because our machines stopped running as the electricity was cut off in the whole area. One day in July of 1945, while Ernst was home sick, another raid took place. As soon as we got out of the air raid shelter, I noticed heavy smoke and dark clouds coming from the general direction of our home. I immediately started to run towards our residence and on the way, I learned that the Sacra Building had been bombed. In the back of our complex was a Japanese military radio station sending out signals to ships and planes. The American planes missed the radio station but hit the Sacra. Running home that day seemed like the longest walk I ever took. I kept on hearing from people passing by that our building was heavily damaged and that many had suffered casualties. Finally, I reached home and found my family unharmed. The roof on top of our room had been blown away, and some walls had collapsed. Ernst, lying in bed, was miraculously saved from injuries by a board that fell on top of him. This covered him like a shell and protected him from the debris falling from the ceiling and walls. Unfortunately, quite a number of fatal casualties and injuries were suffered by our fellow refugee tenants. The whole Sacra complex was declared unsafe and the next day we all moved into the Kadoorie School. Cots were installed in classrooms and men, women, and children lived in one room. A common kitchen was set up on the school grounds. A few days later we went back to work. However the air raids intensified and came closer to the area where we worked. We decided not to take any more chances and remained home. While staying at the school I became the handyman repairing small defects and electrical problems.

When peace finally came, about a month after we were bombed out, we were elated. Yet we were very much afraid whether the Japanese authorities could and would maintain law and order in the city before Allied forces arrived to relieve them. They did, and we were thus protected from any Chinese mob roaming and possibly looting in the interim. Within a few days, American air force personnel landed and occupied the area around the air port. Then the 7th. Fleet arrived in



the harbor and our fears proved unfounded. The Japanese retreated in an orderly fashion turning the administration over to the American military and Chinese National forces.

When the war ended I started to work in a bicycle repair shop and Ernst in a small machine factory. Conditions were so primitive in the factory where Ernst worked that he contracted typhoid fever. He turned seriously ill and had to be admitted into the refugee hospital, where he was bedridden for quite some time. At the same time, I came down with a very serious attack of bacterial dysentery infection.

Most of the American and English citizens had been interned in prison camps during the war by the Japanese. But Sir Elly Kadoorie, due to his standing in the community, was confined to house arrest in his home "The Marble Palace". As the American forces began occupying Shanghai, Sir Elly made his house available to the senior commanding officers. These officers came to Sir Elly for advice on where they could find reliable civilian employees to work in their various departments. So it was only natural for Sir Elly to consult with the head-mistress of his school, as to who he should recommend for any available jobs. One of the first request was for an electrician, and the head-mistress had no trouble finding one. She suggested her own in house " Jack of all Trades " , namely me.

Thus, I was one of the first civilian employees hired by the American Armed Forces. We were picked up and returned by military trucks which took us to a former Japanese military airport at the outskirts of the city. My salary was 60 American dollars per ~~week~~, MONTH which was a very good wage. Equally important was the fact that we were allowed to eat lunch in the enlisted men's mess hall. Not only was the meal free, but we were happy to receive the wholesome food and nutrition that we had been missing for so many years. This food helped to speed up my recovery from the attack of intestinal disease.

One of our first assignments was to repair the electrical system in the bedrooms of the individual homes occupied by the officers. They



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results obtained. The second part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research. The third part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the areas for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and the results were compared with those obtained in previous studies. The study found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies. The study also found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies. The study also found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies.

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had been the residences of the Japanese officers and their families during the war. After tracing all the wires, we found that the electrical outlet near the floor acted as a switch. Japanese do not sleep in beds but on mats on the floor, and they used these switches to turn the lights off at night. By going from home to home fixing this problem, we became acquainted with a good many officers of this unit, namely the Air Service Command. Working conditions were excellent, the pay was good, and a camaraderie existed between us and the enlisted personnel. Our immediate boss was a corporal and the officer in charge of all civilian personnel was a Captain Soignee. Many years later, while making a business call, I met Captain Soignee in Baltimore. He remembered me, and we had a very nice reunion.

Our former boss in the machine factory, Lorenz, had opened up his own camera repair service and hired Ernst to complete his apprenticeship. Lorenz was well trained and helped Ernst to become quite an expert in camera and small instrument repair work. This stood him in good stead later on.

A few weeks after the war ended, we moved out of the school into a two bed room apartment. At that time, my father found employment as a resident doctor in one of the refugee camps. For the first time since our arrival in Shanghai, six years ago, with the three of us earning a wage, we had more money coming in than we were spending. Not only with us , but with many of the other refugees things improved and living conditions became more tolerable.

Within a year, the demobilization of the American armed forces started. With the use of a point system, more and more soldiers were sent home and many of the military installations dismantled. At the same time, the exodus of the refugee community started. Some took advantage of the emigration opportunities that had been put on hold during the war. A few were able to join families in, at that time, Palestine and Australia. One of my friends worked in a paper mill, and when he and his family sailed for Australia, I applied for and was hired for his job.

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The main requirements for this position were to be literate in English and German and speak Chinese. I qualified for all of the above. The records were kept in English, some of the personnel were refugees who spoke German, and the coolies spoke Chinese only. The factory ran 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The coolies had a twelve hour work day, with the day and night shift changing over the weekdays by working an 18 hour day. Luckily, my job required a ten hour day only and no night shift. My responsibility was to supervise the part of the factory receiving the raw materials, which were then ground into pulp and later mixed with water to make paper board. I was also responsible for the correct weight and quality of the waste papers sold to us by the various waste paper dealers. They were paid according to the grade determined by us. One day a Chinese waste paper dealer introduced his new partner, a fellow refugee, who became the one to deliver the various bales of paper to us. He and I became quite friendly and one day he asked me, whether I liked American cigarettes. I said that I preferred them to the Chinese brands I was smoking. One night while I was eating dinner with my parents, this man showed up. He put a valise on the table saying that I should use its contents to buy cigarettes. When my father realized that this was an outright bribe, so that I would upgrade his waste paper bales, he almost got violent. The dealer and his valise departed in a great hurry. Once the Chinese dealer learned that the bribe had not succeeded, his new partner in the waste paper business lost his job.

One of the perks of this job was a hot meal served each noon, prepared by an excellent Viennese cook. She usually arrived a little later in the morning, but could not reach her kitchen before she answered the burning question of the day. What is the desert (Mehlspeise) for to-day? I shared this meal with other supervisory personnel, engineers, and chemists. It was the first time that I had a workshop relationship with others than the blue collar workers and manual laborers with whom I had been associated in the past. In these encounters I became painfully aware of the fact that my education had been interrupted too early and was far from complete. I decided right there and then to have this corrected at the earliest opportunity





by trying to return to school as soon as possible.

In the fall of 1946 a more liberal immigration policy by the United States was enacted. This was done partly to make up the unfilled quotas of the war years and partly to compensate for the horrors of the holocaust, which many still found impossible to believe. My mother's brother, George Lewy and his wife, living in Baltimore, furnished us with an affidavit, which helped us to get to the top of the list of visa applicants to America. We were interviewed by a secretary of the United States Consulate and even though the Lewys were of modest means, visas were issued, pending a medical examination. We all passed the medical tests. However, my father was warned that his goiter had grown alarmingly large, and that he would have to contemplate an operation in the near future. At a meeting in early January, we were advised that a decommissioned troop transport vessel, the General Gordon, sailing from Shanghai to San Francisco, would have a limited number of spaces available to accommodate some passengers. However, the sailing date of January 10, was just 5 days away. My parents, on the spur of the moment, decided to take advantage of this opportunity to sail on this date.

This meant quitting our jobs immediately, selling our bicycles, and whatever furnishings we had left. One of our more valuable assets was our telephone. Phones were very rare and hard to get, and only my father's medical status allowed him to have one. They were much sought after, and we were able to sell ours for a good price. Most of these negotiations were handled by me, because I was able to communicate in German, English, and Chinese.

Our elation at leaving this miserable place and bitter past was tainted by the fact that we had to say good-bye to many friends, old and new, with the full knowledge that we would probably never see each other again. It was especially painful to bid farewell to the Liegnitzer Group. They eventually joined their children in England, Germany, and Israel respectively. The most tragic episode occurred to



the Ritters, who had sailed to Israel to be united with their sons. A few days before reaching the port of Haifa, Mr. Ritter took sick and died without being able to see his sons again.

On January 10, 1947 we boarded our transport. As soon as we reached the upper deck, men and women were separated. We were directed into large bunkheads with many cots which were our accommodations for this trip, with strict separation of the sexes. The three men in the family did not mind it as much as my mother, who was aboard with strangers. We were able to see each other during the day and had meals together. The food was good, and dispensed in army fashion into trays which we carried. With no stops on the way, we had a rather dull and uneventful sail and dropped anchor in San Francisco on January 21, 1947.





## America

After debarkation, we waited on the pier for our belongings and I was amazed, that the stevedores who separated our luggage, were able to read. I was so accustomed to the illiterate laborers in China, that this seemed very unusual to me. Members of a Jewish relief Organization met us and made arrangements for us to stay in a downtown hotel. During the next few days, we met with them in their offices to make arrangements for railroad and pullman tickets to continue our journey to Baltimore. As in the past, most of the planning and negotiations were handled by me.

While making trips between the hotel and the office of the agency I discovered what a cafeteria was like. After years of deprivation, being able to pile all this food with multiple servings of desert on my plate and then eat all of it, was a wonderful experience. It also disproved my father's theory, often mentioned during hard times, that eating so much is a habit and one can do with less. Now, he happily agreed, that he might not have been quite right.

My parents also met with some friends from Lignitz who had arrived in San Francisco in 1939. They urged my parents to remain on the West Coast. They felt strongly that the future growth of the United States would take place in the West and not in the East. My mother, however, insisted that we should continue on to Baltimore, in order to be reunited with her brother and his family.

Within a few day after railroad and pullman tickets had been purchased, we boarded a train and began our journey to the East Coast. Once on the train, my father suggested that we should take this opportunity to relax and live it up as much as we could. This basically meant to dine as elaborately as possible in the dining cars. After a three day trip, with a train change in Chicago, we arrived in Baltimore on a Monday morning, at the end of January 1947.

We were greeted by my mother's brother, George Lewy, his wife



Ilse, and her son Gunther Orbach. They took us to their apartment and, after serving us breakfast, drove us to the offices of the Associated Jewish Charities and Hias offices. The committee arranged for us to stay in a hotel not too far from the Lewys. While at the Hias office, the Lewys insisted that we apply for citizen papers called first papers, immediately. Why this had to be done the very first day we arrived, I could never understand. It takes five full years of residence in the States before citizenship can be granted.

As soon as we got back to the Lewys' apartment, they advised us that they were seriously thinking of moving to the West Coast in the near future. That was quite a shock to us. We had just arrived here and had turned down the suggestion of our friends in San Francisco to remain in California.

The next day Gunther Orbach who knew somebody at the downtown Ritz camera store, introduced Ernst to the owner. They hired him to work as a salesman and repairman. He remained with this company for many years. The following day Gunther drove me in his car to the Sparrow's Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and I was able to find employment there as a machinist. We still had to make arrangements to receive Social Security cards and other identifications. This was all new to us and seemed quite bewildering. However, one week to the day of our arrival, Ernst and I started our new jobs and were able to support our family. Within a few days, we moved out of the hotel into a small apartment.

Nevertheless, I was far from happy. I had a two hour streetcar ride to the plant, using two different lines. The factory operated 24 hours, seven days a week, which required swing shift working hours. One week I worked from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. the next week from 3 P.M. to 11 P.M. and the following from 11 P.M. to 7 A.M. Sometimes we had to work 10 straight days through including Sundays and then had 4 days off. My body never got used to the meal hours and the sleeping times changing each week. This schedule prevented me from making any friends, and my social life was nonexistent. In addition the coworkers in the plant



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were not the kind of people with whom I felt comfortable. I sometimes felt I might have better off had I stayed in Shanghai.

Luckily, my father found employment. Through the tireless efforts of Mr. Hyman, the placement director in the local Hias office, he was hired as an anesthetist in a State run tuberculosis hospital in Henryton, about 30 miles out of Baltimore. My mother went to stay with him on the weekends when he was not able to come to be with us. It was not the most ideal situation, but the best he could hope for. He was 63 years old and in no position to go back to medical school and take the tests necessary for accreditation. In addition, he still had a great deal of trouble with the English Language.

As soon as he had settled into his position, I felt the time had come for me to make a career change. The hardest part was to answer the question often posed to me, " What is it you would want to do? " I really did not know. All I knew was that I was not going to be a machinist at Bethlehem Steel forever.

Through a friend from Liegnitz, a Mr. Nauman, who had settled in Baltimore a few years back, I was introduced to the owner of the Empire Paper Company, Mr. Harry David. He agreed to give me a chance to become a salesman for him, but I had to work in the warehouse for two weeks first. He was going to pay me \$ 25.00 per week. which was a far cry from the \$ 60.00 I was making at the steel mill. My family somewhat reluctantly agreed that for once I would not have to be the main wage earner of the family, and that I should take advantage of this opportunity.

On April 15, 1947 I started my career with the Empire Paper Company. For the first time since leaving school I worked in a pleasant atmosphere with people whose company I enjoyed. Everyone went out of his way to help and make sure, that I would succeed. After a two week warehouse stint I went out on the street to sell. To everybody's surprise, including my own, I turned out to be quite a good salesman. The third day out on the street I managed to obtain a 20 case toilet

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tissue order from a lady who owned a chain of small hotels. The commission on this order covered more than a one week's draw. From this time on I could do no wrong. During my first years on the street as a salesman, I met many small and medium sized business owners who were prospering in the early 50's. Many of these contacts turned into business friendships. I continued having these relationships for many years even after ownership was passed on to the next generation. The fact that many of these customers had single daughters or nieces whom they wanted me to meet, and I sometimes dated, helped to form these bonds.

A few months after our arrival, the Lewys left for California but returned within a year. Things turned out not as promising out there as they had hoped for.

Their departure forced us to fend for ourselves. One of the problems Ernst and I struggled with was how to continue and complete our educations. We finally contacted a school teacher named Mr. Bernard. We knew of him through his wife who worked in the same shirt factory as Ilse Lewy. Mr. Bernard felt strongly that that the most important step was to get a high school diploma, and he advised us to enter the night school programs to earn the necessary credits. We mailed our school records to the Board of Education to get some credits. It proved quite a task for them to sort out the many reports from so many schools in so many different countries, but we finally received some credits. We then entered the night High School program at City College and took courses in English and American history for two years. We were both good students and usually we received the highest marks in the class. However, it was always Ernst who got the best grades. If I had a mark of 92, he had 94. If I had 89, he had 91. I took an additional course in Chemistry to help me sell the janitorial cleaning chemicals handled by our firm. We drove to night school in our car and had a Dr. Kaufman as a rider. Dr. Kaufman had received his doctorate in education in Germany and was working for Hias during the day. At night he taught German at City College. We asked him to give us a test in German to receive additional credits for our diploma. He was





quite willing to do so, and we felt very smug about passing it. The first question at the exam was: Why do we say " Ich springe in DAS Wasser" (I jump into the water) and "Ich schwimme in DEM Wasser" (I swim in the water). I did not know the answer then, nor do I know it now. But we passed the exam and got credit for it. Later we took a high school equivalency test and received our diplomas. I then enrolled in a business administration course at the University of Baltimore. These courses were given at night. I completed the course and graduated with a certificate diploma.

In 1948 my father died in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, two days before he was to be operated on. His goiter had continued to grow mostly inside his chest constricting, the flow of blood in his veins.

In 1951, during the Korean War Ernst was drafted into the Army. When he was stationed to a signal corps installation in Italy and landed in Naples he had traveled on surface transportation once around the globe. Quite a feat prior to the jet age. He was also able to visit with my father's true and loyal German friend Mr. Braunert while stationed in Europe. Ernst is still in touch with Mr. Braunert's Widow.

In the early 50's the Liebermans moved from Panama to Baltimore, For the first time since leaving Germany, we were part of an extended family again.

In 1952 Liese, who I met in Baltimore, agreed to marry me. We moved into an apartment on Lynview Ave., where Alice was born in 1954. In 1955 we bought our first house on Elderon Ave. Barry was born there in 1957. In 1964 we moved to a larger home on Hopewood Rd. and then in 1987 to the condo in the Towers on Fallstaff Rd.

I had a successful career as salesman and at one time sales manager with the same company for 45 years. On, December 31, 1991 I resigned to a comfortable retirement and to love and enjoy my grandchildren.



quite willing to do so, and we left very early about 10. The first question of the night was "how to go to the station?" I had been told that the station was in the center of the city, but I had no idea where it was. I did not know the names of the streets, and I had no map. But we passed the river and got to the station. I then searched in a small railway car and found my ticket. I then searched in a business advertisement column at the University of California. Some notices were given at night. I completed the notice and presented with a certificate diploma.

In 1928 my father died in the same hospital, two days before he was to be operated on. His illness had continued to grow steadily inside his chest, and he died in his room.

In 1921, during the Korean War, I was drafted into the army. I was assigned to a small camp in the mountains of Korea. I had been in the army for a long time, and I was now in the mountains. I was a first class soldier, and I was now in the mountains. I was a first class soldier, and I was now in the mountains. I was a first class soldier, and I was now in the mountains.

In the early 20's the Japanese moved from Korea to Manchuria. For the first time since leaving Germany, we were back in an extended family again.

In 1922 I was, who I was in Manchuria, moved to work in the moved into an apartment in the city. I was now in the city. In 1922 we bought our first house in the city. In 1922 we bought our first house in the city. In 1922 we bought our first house in the city. In 1922 we bought our first house in the city.

I had a successful career as a salesman and as a time sales manager with the same company for 15 years. In 1921 I was assigned to a comfortable retirement and to live and enjoy my grandchildren.